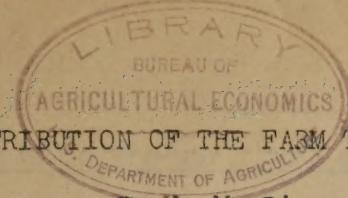


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THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE FARM TO FAMILY LIFE

By H. M. Dixon

~~Conference / Western States
4th District 9-25-1975~~

The farm, in contrast to other lines of business, is unique in that it has basic and fundamental contributions to family life not supplied in most other lines of industry. It contributes a business and a home. This subject includes so many considerations that I find it necessary in the time allowed to limit this paper to a few of the more tangible and outstanding considerations from a financial standpoint.

We should not enter into any discussion of the financial consideration, however, before at least a brief reference to those more intangible contributions of the farm that in many instances have as much weight as the financial issue upon a family's decision to accept farming as a lifetime occupation or in keeping many people on farms that know they might have a larger opportunity financially in other lines of activity. I do not know of any definite way of measuring the value of those things I am attempting to refer to here but feel quite confident that all those working with rural people and problems must be sufficiently farm-minded to understand and appreciate these intangible benefits if their work is to be really effective and constructive. It is true that the city has far more to offer a family in the way of artificiality and high cost services than the country, but the spread between the prices the farmer receives for products and those the consumer pays is sufficient indication that the city folks are paying for all the service they get. Although types of farming, locality, traditions of the people vary greatly in this broad land, yet the developments in farming and the agencies influencing farm life have been so marked that rural progress is now made with more equal advantages of country and city than for any previous period. Among the things bringing this about are the marked improvement in transportation facilities, farming methods and farm and home conveniences.

No one realizes better than the farmer that as a rule no phenomenal profits can be expected from farming. Agriculture is a good life work and will contribute a good home, a good standard of living, and a moderate return on investment, providing both capital and labor are wisely expended.

Let us now turn our attention to a consideration of the incomes in farming. May I say at the beginning that I have preferred in this paper to submit tables of facts bearing on this subject with limited interpretations rather than to submit an extended discussion. The tables should perhaps be the more helpful to those desiring to use such material. Each of you know, I am sure, that the worker in farm management is dealing with this question continuously. Fifteen years ago, very few facts were available in regard to what farm profits were or what were the important business factors that enabled some farmers to make far more money than others. Today, however, most states have sufficient facts dealing with the business side of farming to throw much light upon this important subject.

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Labor Incomes in Pre-war, War, and Post-war Years.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the state agricultural colleges, has made a summary of the business of nearly 50,000 farms, and the labor incomes from farms for the pre-war, war, and post-war periods are shown in the following table:

Table I. - Average labor incomes from farms in pre-war, war, and post-war periods.

Labor Income Groups.	1910-1915 23,083 records 183 areas 83 states	1916-1919 7,531 records 67 areas 24 states	1920 - 1923 5,649 records 32 areas 17 states
Highest one-fifth	\$1,586	\$2,379	\$1,953
Second one-fifth	660	1,171	538
Third one-fifth	330	716	10
Fourth one-fifth	44	301	-540
Lowest one-fifth	-504	-474	-1,849
Average of all....	423	819	22

Labor income before the war period averaged \$423 from over 23,000 farms. During the war, it was about double this, and from 1920 to 1923 there has been little left as pay for the farmer's own labor after paying his operating expenses, allowing for labor performed by members of his family, and deducting 5 per cent interest on capital. It averaged \$22 per farm per year for all records and \$35 per farm for the western district. Family living from the farm averaged \$519 per farm for the country as a whole and \$471 for the western district.

The records in this table are also grouped into fifths. The spread between the lower incomes of the highest and the lowest one-fifth is an important consideration. In the pre-war period only the lowest one-fifth were in the red, while from 1920 to 1923, 40 per cent were on the wrong side of the ledger in labor. The widest variations in labor income have occurred since the war period, ranging from \$1,953 for the highest one-fifth to minus \$1,849 for the lowest one-fifth.

It should also be said, however, that the situation for 1924 was much improved. In 1922, the average labor income of 100 good farms in Woodford county, Illinois, was \$675. In 1923 it was \$447, while in 1924 it was \$1,890. Records from a group of farms in Weld county, Colorado, showed a minus labor income of \$887 in 1922 but improved to a plus \$602 in 1923 and to \$2,970 in 1924. While not all areas show as much or as marked improvement as this, there is no doubt of improvement in many areas in 1924 over the previous three or four years.

Table 2 gives the same information from farms in the western district,

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200-1000	200-1000	200-1000	200-1000
300-1000	300-1000	300-1000	300-1000
400-1000	400-1000	400-1000	400-1000
500-1000	500-1000	500-1000	500-1000
600-1000	600-1000	600-1000	600-1000
700-1000	700-1000	700-1000	700-1000
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Table 2. -Average labor incomes for farms in the Western States in pre-war, war, and post-war periods.

Labor Income Groups	1910-1915	1916-1919	1920-1923		
	4,021 records 41 areas 6 states	426 records 2 areas 2 states	Irrigated 924 records 6 areas 3 states	Non-irrigated 1,537 records 10 areas 5 states	Total 2,461 records 16 areas 6 states
Highest one-fifth....	1,767	4,764	2,213	2,678	2,504
Second one-fifth....	746	2,318	512	810	699
Third one-fifth.....	384	1,414	-40	-2	-16
Fourth one-fifth	66	774	-544	-780	-691
Lowest one-fifth.....	-540	-472	-1,616	-2,738	-2,316
Average of all...	483	1,760	105	-7	35

The average labor income from 4,021 records from the western states for the pre-war period was \$483. For the period, 1916 to 1919, only 426 records from 2 areas were available, and the labor income averaged \$1,760, while for the period, 1920 to 1923, it averaged \$35 for 2,461 farms. This simply shows that, for the group of farms under study at least, labor income returns for the western district were affected by the depression in about the same proportion as for the country as a whole. By dividing the records for this post-war period into those from irrigated areas and those from all other areas (these latter are mostly wheat areas) we find that the average labor income from the irrigation farming area was \$105 and from the others a minus \$7. Before and during the war period, only 20% of these labor incomes were in the red, but for the period, 1920 to 1923, 60 per cent, or three-fifths of the groups, are on the minus side. What was said about improvements in general for 1924 over these other years holds equally true for the western district for most types of farming.

Farm and Family Incomes

So far, this discussion has dealt with labor incomes from farms, and while this is perhaps the best measure so far developed for a comparison of efficiency one farmer with another, it is not a measure of farm or family incomes or profits. Farm or family incomes are derived from two sources. The amount left after deducting farm expenses from the total receipts is the cash consideration and the amount the farm contributes in the way of the use of the house, food, fuel, etc., is the other contribution.

Table 3 - Pre-war, war and post-war incomes.

The average incomes from farming obtained from farm-business surveys are shown in Table 3. The data are grouped in three periods: One of rather normal price levels from 1910 to 1915; one of high price levels from 1916 to 1919; and one when the prices of many commodities the farmer had to sell were declining more rapidly than those he had to buy from 1920 to 1923.

• *Table 2. Average daily sales per
store by type of store*

the 2010 census, the city had a population of 65,614, making it the 33rd largest city in the state. The 2010 census also showed that the city's racial composition was 71.5% white, 12.1% African American, 4.1% Asian, 0.4% Native American, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 10.1% from some other race, and 2.0% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 24.1% of the population.

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... to the other side of the river, where a deep-water
creek, about 100 feet wide, was formed by

• 8000000

Table 3 - Average incomes from farm - business surveys

Item	1910 - 1915	1916 - 1919	1920 - 1923
	23,083 records	7,531 records	5,649 records
	183 localities 33 states	67 localities 24 states	32 localities 17 states
Land area per farm...acres	183	162	285
Capital.....dols.	16,854	18,142	23,313
Receipts.....do	2,440	3,230	3,514
Expenses.....do	1,174	1,504	2,326
Farm income.....do	1,266	1,726	1,188
Labor income @ 5%....do	423	819	22
Percentage on capital %	4.9	6.3	2.9
Family living from the farm.....dols	426	582	519
Farmer's labor.....do	440	509	683
Other family labor...do	98	143	174
Family income.....do	1,364	1,869	1,362

Table 4 - Pre-war, war, and post-war incomes from farms in Western States

Item	1910-1915	1916-1919	1920 - 1923		Non-
			All Farms	Irrigated farms	Irrigated farms
Number of farms.....	4,021	426	2,361	924	1,437
Farm area.....	166	187	393	74	585
Capital.....	15,460	38,352	30,850	22,281	35,993
Receipts.....	2,346	6,848	4,827	3,647	5,535
Expenses.....	1,090	3,170	3,249	2,428	3,742
Farm income.....	1,256	3,678	1,578	1,219	1,793
Labor income @ 5%....	483	1,760	35	105	-7
Per cent on capital..	5.5	7.1	2.4	1.7	2.7
Family living.....	---	562	471	490	460
Farmers labor.....	402	964	835	830	837
Family labor.....	103	191	148	137	154
Family income.....	1,359	3,869	1,726	1,356	1,947

The full tables for the country as a whole (table 3) and for the western district (table 4) are included with no attempt to fully analyze them. Family income as averaged for all records was \$1,364 per farm before the war period and \$1,362 for the post-war period. Averaging the records from the western states for these same two periods, family income was \$1,359 and \$1,726 respectively. The capital involved in returning the family income should be considered in any comparison of these results.

The family income varies far more from year to year than does the value of family living furnished by the farm. This latter item amounted to \$426 per farm in the pre-war period and is now 20 per cent above this amount, and the figures for the western states compare favorably with those from the country as a whole. Family living from the farm averages about 38 per cent of the total cost of family living.

Before leaving these tables, I should like to call your attention to the items of farm receipts and expenses. Farm management men the country over have been rather consistent the past few years in emphasizing an economy program of farm operation, and extension men have especially emphasized ways and means of reducing expenses and costs. Note the tremendous increase in farm expenses caused by the changed conditions since the war. Farm expenses averaged \$1,174 per farm for all records before the war period and \$2,326 since the war period. For the western district, the increase is more pronounced, and while some of this may be due to the increase in size of business for the farms of the latter period, it nevertheless shows the importance of aiding farmers in these times in reducing expenses wherever possible through improved business procedure and demonstrations far and wide of low cost practices.

Variation in Incomes

Another important consideration is that farm incomes vary widely from year to year and from area to area. It is therefore probable that a study of farming in an area for any one year may not afford a fair analysis of normal conditions. It is for that reason that many farm management studies are carried over a period of years. Even a poorly organized and managed farm may sometimes return a good income. A study of the records from farms over a period of years has shown that a selection of the ten best farms on the basis of any one year's returns may be 40 to 50 per cent in error. That is to say that in a selection of the 10 farms returning the highest incomes probably 6 of them would actually be good farms, and the other 4 obtained their 1 year's good showing more through accident and good luck. Four or five years' records on the same farms will eliminate the accident farms. As an example of how incomes vary from year to year and from area to area, the results of studies from several western areas is given in table 5. The family income in King and Pierce counties, Washington, in 1915 was below \$500. It was below \$500 for four out of the five years in Malheur county, Oregon, while it was above \$2,000 five out of six years in Weld county, Colorado.

Table 5 - Family income and family living from farms in several western areas over a period of years.

Year	Palouse area	Twin Falls Idaho	Sherman Co. Ore.	Yakima Wash.	King and Pierce Co. Wash.	Malheur Co. Ore.	Weld Co. Colo.
1914	F.I. 2,462	F.L. 400	F.I.	F.L.	F.I.	F.L.	F.I. 2,870
1915						432 300	F.I. 2,053
1919	4,870	608	2,867 576				1,675
1920	1,967	573	1,479 580	5,485 675			80
1921	610	480	820 534	4,674 548	760 388	580 316	20 3,016 505
1922			1,517 507	1,107 513	542 425		365 1,051 331
1923							397 3,729 348
1924							5,282 351

F.I., Family income.

F.L., Family living.

Below I have also written a few of the things I could remember about the day of the accident. I am not sure if all of this is true, but it is what I can remember.

At approximately 10:30 AM, we were driving down a road in the mountains. We had just passed a bridge and were driving on a dirt road. There was a sharp turn to the right. I was driving and my mother was sitting next to me. We were both wearing seat belts.

As we were driving, we heard a loud noise from the front of the car. It sounded like a metal object hitting the hood. We stopped the car and got out to look at the damage. There was a large dent in the front of the hood. We checked the engine and found that the radiator was leaking. We decided to continue driving, but we knew we would need to stop again soon.

We continued driving for another hour before we stopped again. This time we found a gas station. We filled up the tank and checked the engine again. The leak in the radiator had stopped, but there was still some oil leaking from the engine. We decided to drive to the nearest town to get help.

We arrived in the town at approximately 2:00 PM. We found a car repair shop and explained our problem. The mechanic told us that the radiator had been hit by a rock and had caused a leak. He recommended that we take the car to a repair shop to have the radiator replaced.

We took the car to a repair shop and waited for them to fix it. We were given a receipt and told to come back when the car was ready. We left the town and drove back home. We arrived home at approximately 4:00 PM. We were exhausted and hungry. We decided to eat dinner and then go to bed.

The next morning, we woke up early and got dressed. We ate breakfast and then packed our bags. We were going to leave the town and drive to the mountains again. We had a long drive ahead of us, but we were excited to see what we would find.

We started driving and soon saw the mountains in the distance. We drove for a few hours and finally arrived at our destination. We parked the car and got out to stretch our legs. We were both tired and hungry, so we decided to find a place to eat.

We found a small restaurant and walked in. The owner was very friendly and asked if we wanted to sit outside or inside. We chose to sit outside and enjoyed the fresh air and the view of the mountains.

We ordered some sandwiches and a salad. The food was delicious and we enjoyed our meal. After we finished eating, we decided to walk around the town. We saw many interesting things and took many pictures.

We eventually found a gift shop and bought some souvenirs. We also bought some snacks to eat on the road. We were getting tired, so we decided to head back to the car.

We loaded the car and started driving. We were both very tired, but we were excited to see what we would find. We drove for a few more hours and finally arrived home. We were exhausted but happy. We had a great day and can't wait to do it again.

We got home and took a long nap. When we woke up, we were both very hungry. We decided to make dinner. We cooked some pasta and vegetables. It was delicious and we enjoyed our meal.

We washed up and got ready for bed. We were both very tired and fell asleep quickly. We had a great day and can't wait to do it again.

We got up in the morning and got dressed. We ate breakfast and then packed our bags. We were going to leave the town and drive to the mountains again. We had a long drive ahead of us, but we were excited to see what we would find.

We started driving and soon saw the mountains in the distance. We drove for a few hours and finally arrived at our destination. We parked the car and got out to stretch our legs. We were both tired and hungry, so we decided to find a place to eat.

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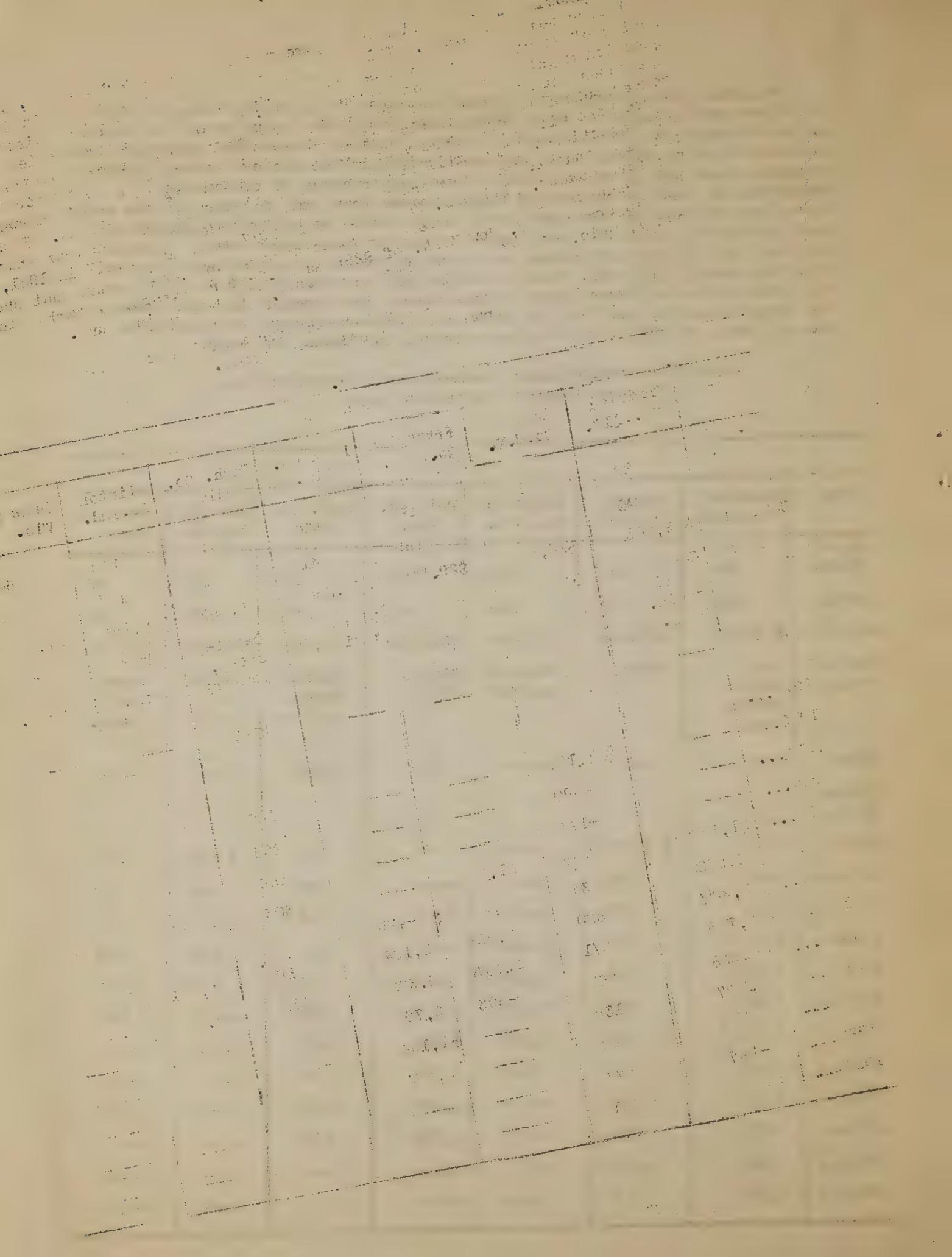
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We loaded the car and started driving. We were both very tired, but we were excited to see what we would find. We drove for a few more hours and finally arrived home. We were exhausted but happy. We had a great day and can't wait to do it again.

Following this question of income variation a little farther, you might be interested in table 6. This table gives the labor income variation over a period of years of several types of farming outside the western district. The question might be raised as to whether farming in the western states is more hazardous than the types practiced in many other areas of the country. A comparison of the fluctuation of labor incomes from year to year for the areas shown here with those from your local areas should be helpful in answering such questions. Time will not permit my making such comparisons. I shall only say that if you have areas that show any wider variation than that for Woodford County, Illinois, from \$4,563 in 1917 to minus \$2,227 in 1921, and any areas that show lower labor incomes over a long period than that shown for Niagara county, New York, of \$285 as a 12-year average, or Washington county, Ohio, of \$270 as an 11-year average, the banner is yours.

Table 6 - Average labor incomes over a period of years
from farms of different types.

A R E A							
Item	Woodford Co., Ill.	Niagara Co. N.Y.	Frederick Co., Va.	Polk Co. Fla.	Wash. Co. Ohio	Clinton Co. Ind.	Dane Co. Wis.
No. of farms	80	112	125	100	25	100	60
Acres	200	70	159	41	157	127	148
Capital	\$59,000	\$16,449	\$29,428	\$31,268	\$6,683	\$26,791	\$17,692
Type of Farming	Corn small grain, Hogs.	Fruit	Fruit & general	Citrus fruit	Cattle, sheep, poultry	Hogs & corn	Dairy & hogs.
Labor	----	----	----	----	\$147	----	----
Incomes 1912...							
1913...	----	\$ 1,196	----	----	\$ 160	\$ 256	\$ 214
1914...	----	-580	----	----	258	44	56
1915...	----	-177	----	----	156	187	68
1916...	\$1,133	285	\$1,962	----	303	810	627
1917...	4,563	534	1,108	-429	652	852	1,075
1918...	2,927	820	2,208	2,194	356	1,421	1,189
1919...	2,757	571	1,218	3,392	875	1,143	-----
1920...	-1,528	267	-393	3,790	98	-----	-----
1921...	-2,227	138	-----	-1,194	-181	-----	-----
1922...	-675	244	-----	2,274	149	-----	-----
1923...	-447	-273	-----	-----	---	-----	-----
1924...	1,890	401	-----	-----	---	-----	-----



Family Living Costs

In an analysis of incomes from farming, it is also well to turn our attention for a few moments to family living costs. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics the past few years has made a number of studies by the survey method of the cost of living on farms and the distribution of these costs. It is my feeling that this type of study offers a definite basis for close cooperation between those engaged in farm economic and home economic extension work. While these studies are new, it is believed that good standards of living can be set up from such studies in the same manner that standards are set up as a guide in successful farm organization and management. In table 7, the family living costs are summed up from about 3,000 records in 9 states for 1923 and 1924. Family living from the farm averaged \$633, and the average purchases per farm were \$870. This makes a total living cost per family of \$1,503. This is an average of all the records so far assembled, and the results for different communities vary widely from this figure and are available for those desiring them. Food and clothing represent one-half of the cash outlay for family living. The auto expense is third in importance and doctor bills and medicine fourth, fuel fifth, life and health insurance is the sixth item of importance in family living costs.

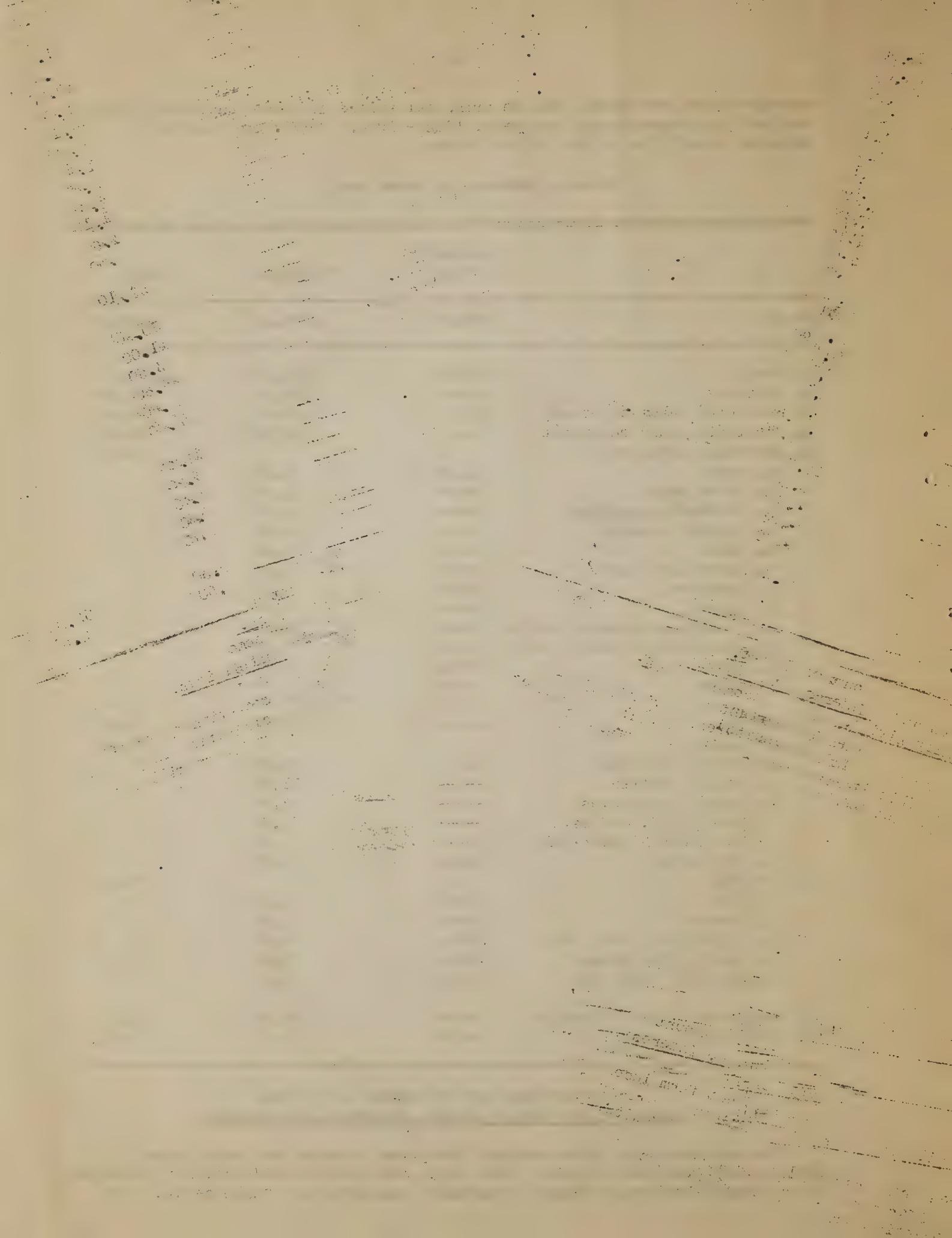
Average value per family for the principal groups of goods furnished by the farm and purchased during one year, 1922 - 1924. 2883 farm families of selected localities of the United States.

Owners, tenants and hired men.

	Furnished by farm	Purchased	Total.
Total	\$633.70	\$870.20	\$1503.90
1. Food	\$395.30	\$223.90	\$619.20
2. Clothing	----	220.30	220.30
3. Rent (10% value of house)	187.0	----	187.0
4. Furnishings and equipment	----	40.90	40.90
5. Operating expenses			209.20
a. Fuel	51.40	41.50	
b. Hired help	----	11.00	
c. Household supplies	----	10.20	
d. Laundry outside	----	4.30	
e. Auto	----	74.10	
f. Horse and buggy	----	5.00	
g. Carefare	----	1.10	
h. Phone	----	5.80	
i. Postage, express & freight	----	2.10	
j. Insurance on furn.& equip.	----	1.10	
k. Ice	----	1.60	
l. Water	----	.00	
6. Health	----	59.10	59.10
7. Advancement			94.40
a. Formal education	----	30.90	
b. Reading matter	----	11.00	
c. Organization dues	----	3.50	
d. Church, S.S. & Miss.	----	25.60	
e. Red Cross & Other Wel.	----	.80	
f. Recreation	----	22.60	
8. Personal			36.00
a. Gifts	----	13.30	
b. Jewelry	----	1.20	
c. Toilet articles, etc.	----	8.40	
d. Candy, gum, sodas	----	3.90	
e. Tobacco, pipes etc.	----	9.20	
9. Insurance (life and health)	----	35.30	35.30
10. Unclassified	----	2.50	2.50

Farm Expenses and the Amount of Income
Available for Family Living, Interest, and Savings.

We have seen from this analysis that farm incomes vary with types of farming and from year to year. This is an important consideration in promoting any system of budgeting farm or household expenditures. While we will not



have time to go into any careful analysis of the efficiency factors making some farms more profitable than others, there are a few points that do not seem to be so generally understood that should be considered.

We sometimes hear the farmer criticized for paying more attention to expenditures in farm or farm business improvements, such as new barns, better livestock, etc., than to improvements in living conditions, such as bath, kitchen conveniences, etc. While I would concede poor living conditions as a leak in any well organized farm business, all studies in farm management justify wise expenditures by farmers for livestock, improved machinery, or other items that make his business more efficient and profitable. In fact, we find the most successful farmers making more such expenditures than the unsuccessful. We have just analyzed family living expenses let us now analyze the farm expenses to see how much of the total receipts are really spent for livestock, machinery, etc., as compared to what is left for family living, interest, and savings. I have these date from the Palouse area of Idaho and Washington (table 8) and from one eastern Corn-Belt area (table 9). The Palouse area figures are a three year average, 1919-1921, and the Indiana figures an eight-year average, 1910-1913 to 1919. We have in

Table 8. Farm receipts and expenses
Palouse Area, Idaho - Washington, 1919 to 1921.

ITEM	Three-year average 239 farms		Three-year average 10 best farms	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Farm receipts.....	\$ 6,319		\$ 8,291	
Family living from the farm..	554		467	
Amount spent for:				
Hired labor.....	\$ 647	10.2	\$ 570	6.9
Feed and seed.....	367	5.8	306	3.7
Livestock.....	176	2.8	387	4.7
Machinery repairs.....	111	1.8	95	1.1
New Machinery.....	212	3.4	156	1.9
Auto.....	153	2.4	163	2.0
House repairs.....	26	.4	24	.3
House improvements.....	46	.7	64	.8
Farm-building repairs.....	29	.5	27	.3
Farm-building improvements.....	30	.5	17	.2
Fences.....	49	.8	46	.6
Taxes and insurance.....	424	6.7	414	5.0
Threshing, twine & sacks....	994	15.7	941	11.3
Other farm expenses.....	248	3.9	331	4.0
Available for family living interest and savings.....	2,807	44.4	4,750	57.2

Table 9 - Farm receipts and expenses
Clinton County, Ind.

Item	Eight-year average 100 farms		Eight-year average 10 best farms.	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Farm receipts.....	\$3,462		\$8,395	
Family living from the farm.	347		411	
Amount spent for:				
Livestock.....	\$ 455	13.1	\$1,474	17.6
Feed and seed.....	243	7.	660	7.9
Hired labor.....	172	5.	428	5.1
Taxes and insurance.....	190	5.5	373	4.4
Machinery repairs.....	15	.4	28	.3
New Machinery.....	72	2.1	185	2.2
House repairs.....	9	.3	10	.1
House improvements.....	28	.8	19	.2
Farm-building repairs.....	12	.3	10	.1
Farm-building improvements....	60	1.7	92	1.1
Fences.....	47	1.3	71	.8
Threshing.....	36	1.	81	1.0
Other farm expenses.....	135	4.	518	6.2
Available for family living, interest, and savings.....	1,987	57.5	4,446	53.

these tables the averages for the area and the averages for the 10 most successful farms. The average expense for livestock and machinery purchased and building improvements made was only \$464 per farm, or 7 per cent of the farm receipts, and on the better paying farms these items amounted to \$625 per farm. Hired labor, feed, seed, taxes, insurance, and threshing amounted to \$2,312 per farm, or 38 per cent of the receipts. On the 10 better paying farms, these items amounted to \$2,231. After deducting all farm expenses, the Palouse area farms returned an average of \$2,807 for family living, interest, and savings after deducting operating expenses from total receipts. The 10 farms giving highest income returns showed \$4,750 available. It is probable that the years represented with these returns are above normal, but the ratio of expenditures should be fairly representative. In the Indiana area, which is a livestock district, the amount spent for livestock, machinery, and building improvement amounted to \$615 on the average farm and \$1,770 on the 10 better paying farms. The amount available for family living, interest, and savings on the average farm was \$1,987 and on the better paying farms \$4,446. These tables show no justification for criticizing farmers in general for farm business expenditures that make their business a more profitable and efficient unit. About 25 per cent of the farmers receive 50 per cent of the income in most areas, and an analysis of the expenditures of this 25 per cent will show them spending more for such items than the average man. We find the better paying farms not only have more farm conveniences but more home conveniences as well.

In conclusion it should be apparent from this analysis than an understanding of farm incomes and the variations and limitations in these incomes is essential in sound extension program building.

We must also think of farms as business units and analyze them as business units if we are going to be of most service to farm people in obtaining larger contributions in both tangible and intangible benefits.

If we have some farming areas where cash family income averages \$500 to \$1000 per year and others where this average is \$2000 to \$3000 we should find out where these areas are. We should also determine the reasons for these differences and use these data as a basis of constructive and sympathetic extension activities.

1. *Uma* é a menor das espécies de *Urtica* que se encontra no Brasil. A sua altura não excede 1 m. e é de folhas opostas, com estípulas que se transformam em ramos florais. As flores são brancas e perfumadas.

2. *Urtica* é o nome genérico das plantas da família das Urticáceas, que inclui cerca de 100 espécies, todas originárias do Hemisfério Norte. São plantas herbáceas, perenes ou anuais, com folhas opostas, ricas em óleos essenciais, que causam irritação ao tacto. As flores são hermafroditas e polinizadas por insetos.

3. *Urticáceas* é a família botânica que inclui as plantas da gênero *Urtica*, caracterizadas por folhas opostas, estípulas transformadas em ramos florais e flores hermafroditas.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating.

Extension Service, Office of
Cooperative Extension Work,
Washington, D.C.

FARM-INCOME STATISTICS*

Table 1.- Average labor incomes from farms in prewar, war, and postwar periods.

	1910-1915	1916-1919	1920 - 1923
Labor Income Groups.	: 23,083 records	: 7,531 records	: 5,649 records.
	: 183 areas	: 67 areas	: 32 areas
	: 32 States	: 24 States	: 17 States.
Highest one-fifth.....	\$ 1,586	\$ 2,379	\$ 1,953
:	:	:	:
Second Highest one-fifth.....	660	1,171	538
:	:	:	:
Third highest one-fifth.....	330	716	10
:	:	:	:
Fourth highest one-fifth.....	44	301	-540
:	:	:	:
Lowest one-fifth.....	<u>-504</u>	<u>-474</u>	<u>-1,849</u>
:	:	:	:
Average of all.....	423	819	22

Table 2.- Average labor incomes for farms in the Western States
in prewar, war, and postwar periods.

	1910-1915	1916-1919	1920 - 1923
Labor Income Groups	: 4,021 : records	: 426 : records	: 924 : records
	: 41 areas	: 2 areas	: 16 areas
	: 6 States	: 2 States	: 3 States
:	:	:	:
Highest one-fifth.....	1,767	4,764	2,213
:	:	:	:
Second highest one-fifth..	746	2,318	512
:	:	:	:
Third highest one-fifth...	<u>584</u>	1,414	-40
:	:	:	:
Fourth highest one-fifth..	66	774	-544
:	:	:	:
Lowest one-fifth.....	<u>-540</u>	<u>-472</u>	<u>-1,616</u>
:	:	:	:
Average of all.....	483	1,760	105
:	:	:	:

* Statistics presented with a paper entitled "Contribution of the Farm to Family Life" by H. M. Dixon at the Western States Extension Conference, Pullman, Wash., November, 1925.

Table 3.- Prewar, war, and postwar incomes.

The average incomes from farming obtained from farm-business surveys are shown in Table 3. The data are grouped in three periods: one of rather normal price levels from 1910 to 1915; one of high price levels from 1916 to 1919; and one when the prices of many commodities the farmer had to sell were declining more rapidly than those he had to buy from 1920 to 1923.

Table 3. - Average incomes from farm-business surveys

Item	1910 - 1915	1916 - 1919	1920 - 1923
	23,083 records	7,531 records	5,649 records
	183 localities	67 localities	32 localities
	33 States	24 States	17 States.
Land area per farm... acres	183	162	285
Capital.....dols.	16,854	18,142	23,315
Receipts..... do	2,440	3,230	3,514
Expenses..... do	1,174	1,504	2,526
Farm income..... do	1,266	1,726	1,188
Labor income @ 5%..... do	423	819	22
Percentage on capital.. %	4.9	6.3	2.9
Family living from the farm.....dols	426	582	519
Farmer's labor..... do	440	509	683
Other family labor..... do	98	143	174
Family income..... do	1,364	1,869	1,362
	:	:	:

Table 4.- Prewar, war, and postwar incomes from farms in Western States.

Item	1910-1915	1916-1919	1920 - 1923		
			All Farms:		farms
			Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	
Number of farms.....	4,621	426	2,361	924	1,437
Farm area.....	166	187	393	74	585
Capital.....	15,460	38,352	30,850	22,281	35,993
Receipts.....	2,346	6,848	4,827	3,647	5,535
Expenses.....	1,090	3,170	3,249	2,428	3,742
Farm income.....	1,256	3,678	1,578	1,219	1,793
Labor income @ 5%.....	483	1,760	35	105	-7
Per cent on capital...:	5.5	7.1	2.4	1.7	2.7
Family living.....	---	562	471	490	460
Farmers labor....	402	964	835	830	837
Family labor.....	103	191	148	137	154
Family income.....	1,359	3,869	1,726	1,356	1,947

Table 5.- Family income and family living from farms
in several western areas over a period of years.

Year	Palouse area	Twin Falls Idaho	Sherman Co., Ore	Yakima, Wash.	King and Pierce Cos. Wash.	Malheur Co., Ore.	Weld Co., Colo.
1924	: F.I. 2,462	F.L. 400	F.I. P	F.L. :	F.I. :	F.I. :	F.I. :2,870
1915	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1919	: 4,870	608	: 2,867	576	:	:	: 1,675
1920	: 1,967	573	: 1,479	580	: 5,485	675	:
1921	: 610	480	: 820	534	: 4,674	548	: 760
1922	:	:	:	:	:	:	: 388
1923	:	:	: 1,517	507	: 1,107	513	: 542
1924	:	:	:	:	:	:	: 625
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

F.I. Family income.

F.L. Family living.

Table 6 - Average labor incomes over a period of years
from farms of different types.

A R E A

Item	Woodford Co., Ill.	Niagara Co., N.Y.	Frederick Co., Va.	Polk Co., Fla.	Wash. Co., Ohio.	Clinton Co., Ind.	Dane Co., Wis.
Number of farms	80	112	125	100	25	100	60
Acres	200	70	159	41	157	127	148
Capital	\$59,000	\$16,449	\$29,428	\$31,268	\$ 6,683	\$26,791	\$17,692
Type of Farming	Corn, small grain, hogs.	Fruit general	Fruit and general	Citrus fruit	Cattle, sheep and poultry	Hogs and poultry	Dairy and hogs.
Labor incomes							
1912...	---	---	---	---	-\$147	---	---
1913...	---	\$1,196	---	---	160	\$256	\$214
1914...	---	- 580	----	---	258	44	56
1915...	---	- 177	----	---	156	187	68
1916...	\$1,133	285	\$1,962	---	303	810	627
1917...	4,563	534	1,108	-\$ 429	652	852	1,075
1918...	2,927	820	2,208	2,194	356	1,421	1,189
1919...	2,757	571	1,218	3,392	875	1,143	-----
1920...	-1,528	267	-393	3,790	98	-----	-----
1921...	-2,227	138	----	-1,194	-181	-----	-----
1922...	-675	244	----	2,274	149	-----	-----
1923...	*447	-273	----	----	----	-----	-----
1924...	1,890	401	----	----	----	-----	-----

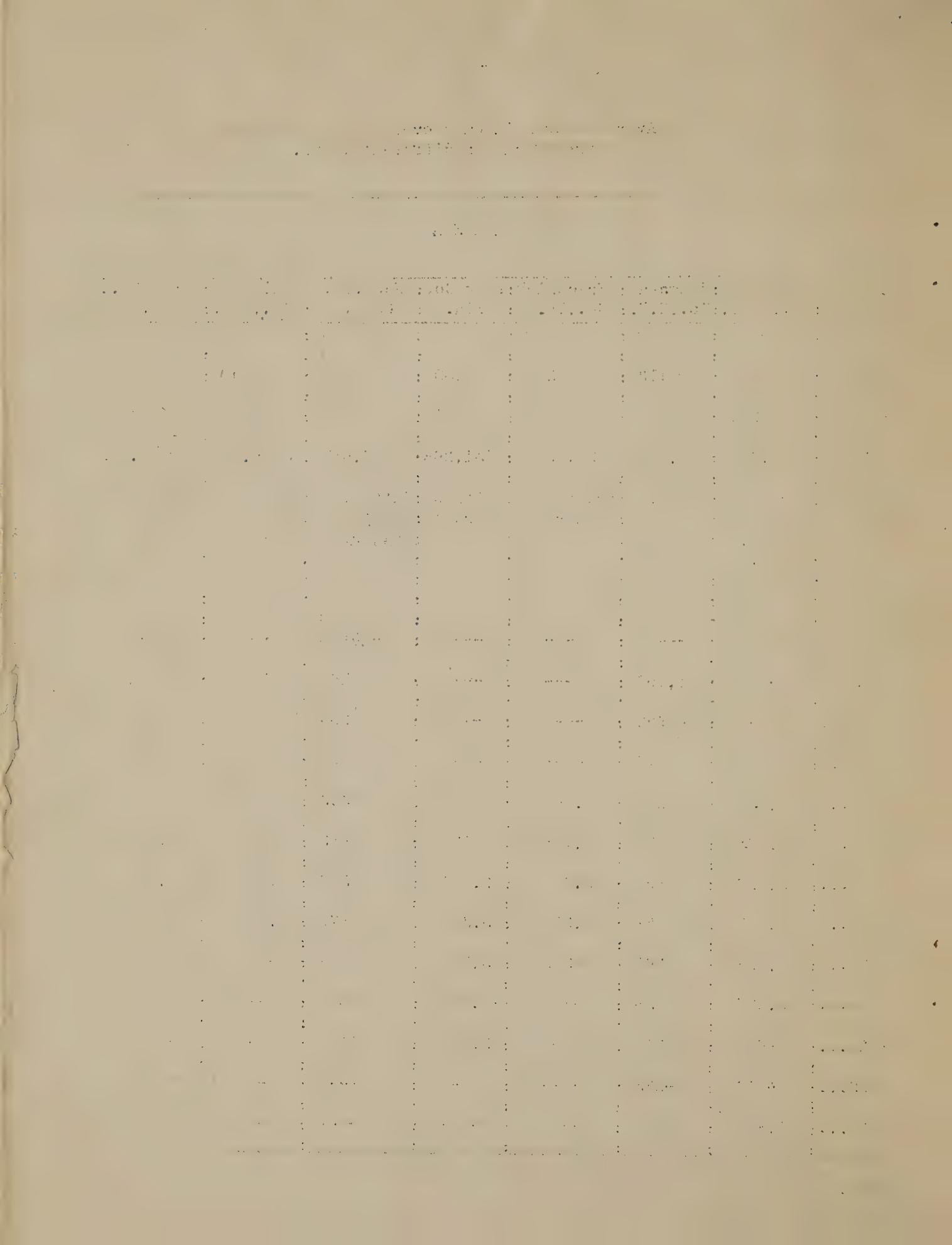


Table 7. - Family living costs average of 3,000 records in 9 States,
1923 and 1924.

Item	Furnished by farm		Purchased.	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Use of house.....	\$187	29.5	---	---
Fuel.....	51	8.1	---	---
Food.....	395	62.4	\$224	25.7
Clothing.....	---	---	220	25.3
Furniture.....	---	---	41	4.7
Operation goods.....	---	---	158	18.1
Health maintenance goods.....	---	---	59	6.8
Advancement goods and services:	---	---	94	10.9
Personal goods.....	---	---	36	4.1
Insurance premiums.....	---	---	35	4.1
Unclassified goods.....	---	---	2	.3
Total.....	633	100	870	100

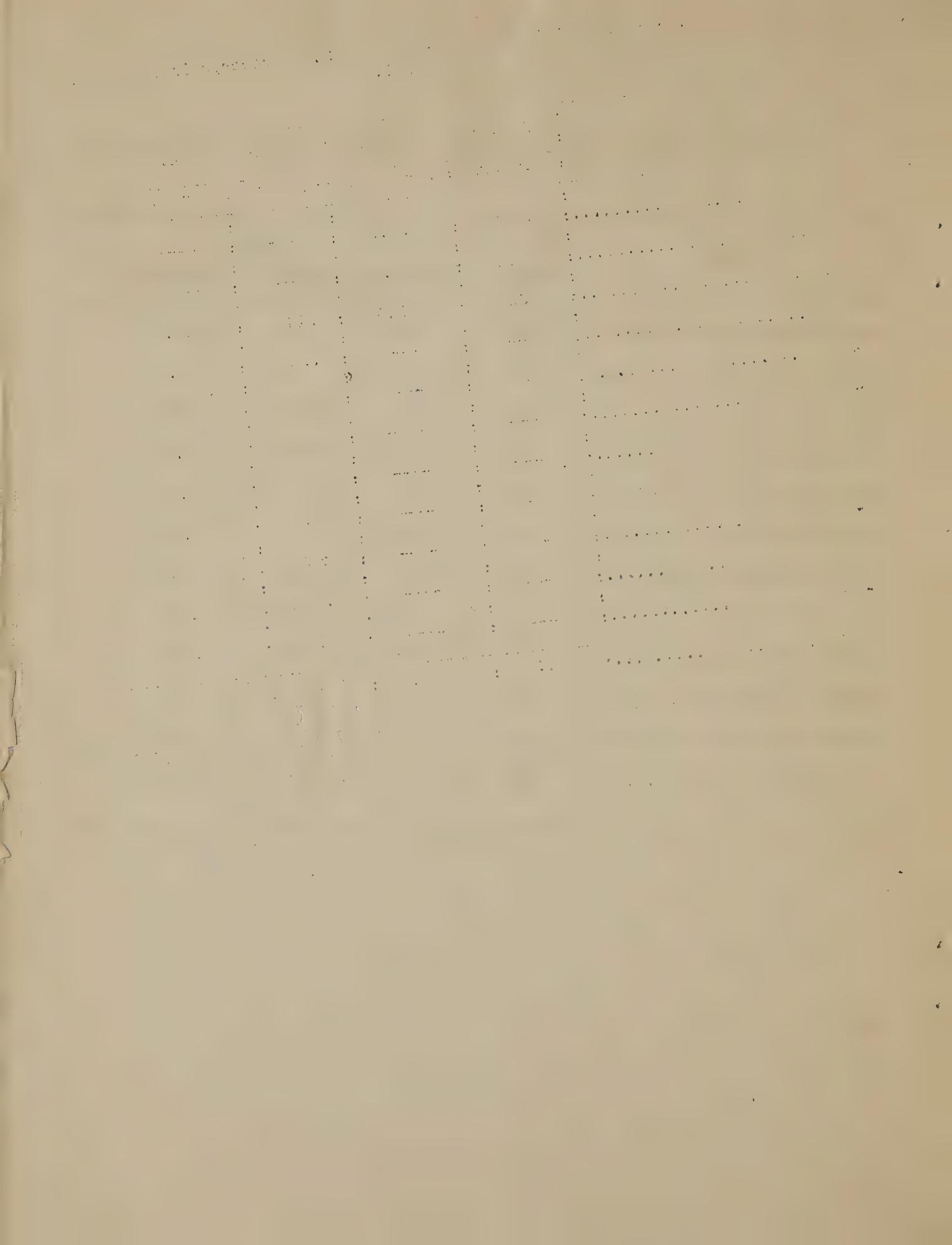


Table 8. Farm receipts and expenses,
Palouse Area, Idaho - Washington, 1919 to 1921.

Item	Three-year average		Three-year average	
	239 farms		10 best farms	
Farm receipts.....	\$ 6,319		\$ 8,291	
Family living from the farm....	554		467	
Amount spent for:	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Hired labor.....	\$ 647	10.2	\$ 570	6.9
Feed and seed.....	367	5.8	306	3.7
Livestock.....	176	2.8	387	4.7
Machinery repairs.....	111	1.8	95	1.1
New Machinery.....	212	3.4	156	1.9
Auto.....	153	2.4	163	2.0
House repairs.....	26	.4	24	.3
House improvements.....	46	.7	64	.8
Farm-building repairs.....	29	.5	27	.3
Farm-building improvements..	30	.5	17	.2
Fences.....	49	.8	46	.6
Taxes and insurance.....	424	6.7	414	5.0
Threshing, twine and sacks....	994	15.7	941	11.3
Other farm expenses.....	248	3.9	331	4.0
Available for family living.				
interest and savings.....	2,807	44.4	4,750	57.2

Table 9. Farm receipts and expenses,
Clinton County, Ind.

Item	Eight-year average		Eight-year average	
	100 farms		10 best farms	
Farm receipts.....	\$3,462		\$ 8,395	
Family living from the farm....	347		411	
Amount spent for:		<u>Amount</u> : <u>Percentage</u>		<u>Amount</u> : <u>Percentage</u> .
Livestock.....	\$455	: 13.1	\$1,474	: 17.6
Feed and seed.....	243	: 7.	660	: 7.9
Hired labor.....	172	: 5.	428	: 5.1
Taxes and insurance.....	190	: 5.5	373	: 4.4
Machinery repairs.....	15	: .4	28	: .3
New Machinery.....	72	: 2.1	185	: 2.2
House repairs.....	9	: .3	10	: .1
House improvements.....	28	: .8	19	: .2
Farm-building repairs.....	12	: .3	10	: .1
Farm-building improvements...	60	: 1.7	92	: 1.1
Fences.....	47	: 1.3	71	: .8
Threshing.....	36	: 1.	81	: 1.0
Other farm expenses.....	135	: 4.	518	: 6.2
Available for family living, interest, and savings.....	1,987	: 57.5	4,446	: 53.

